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SOURCE

Newspapers as indicated.

LISTS 3D QUARTER 1949 PRODUCTION FIGURES

3-YEAR PLAN TO BE MET ON SCHEDULE -- Zycie Warszawy, No 288, 19 Oct 49

The recently published announcement of the State Economic Planning Commission for the third quarter 1949 indicates that the Three-Year Plan will be met on schedule.

Polish industry fulfilled 81 percent of the yearly -1sn during the first 9 months of 1949. The value of industrial production in the third quarter 1949 was 22 percent higher than in the corresponding period of 1948.

The mining, el trotechnical, petroleum, salt, wood products, distilling and tobacco industries completed the Three-Year Plan before the end of the third quarter 1949.

The yearly quota was exceeded in 31 groups of the 33 basic industrial commodities. In physical volume, the Three-Year Plan was completed for raw steel, rolled products, superphosphate, dyestuffs, silk fabrics, and leather footwear.

In 1947, Poland's industrial output largely surpassed the prewar level. Using 100 as an index for 1937-38 production, the indexes for 1947 and 1948 are 121 and 152 respectively. The index for 1949, on the basis of results obtained during the first half year, will be 162. Using 100 as the index for 1937, the indexes for per-capita industrial output for 1947, 1948, and 1949 will be 154, 200, and 230 respectively.

Industrial output is best illustrated by comparing the production figures for a series of essential articles in 1937-38 and in 1949.

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Average Monthly Production

Item		<u>1937-38</u>		First Half 1949
Coal		3,175,000	t	5,980,000 t
Cement		107.000	99	182,000 "
Sheet glass		2, 124	n	6,551 "
Metalworking mach	ine			
tools		360		393 ea
Bulbs		993,000	W. C.	1,596,000
Fertilizers		34,900		63,000 *
Cotton yarn		6,459		7,329 t
Woolen yarn		2,849	17	21,000 "
Hard leather		1,529	11	1,025 "
Electric power		331,000,000		631,000,000 kw

The table indicates that average monthly coal extraction has tripled [sic] compared with prewar years. The production of glass has also tripled. Production of cement is up nearly 8 percent. Electric power tripled [sic] its prewar output. The only weak points are hard leather and fertilizers, which lag behind their prewar levels.

These figures are indicative of three things: 1) quick tempo of industrial development, 2) transition from a predominantly agricultural economy to one in which emphasis is placed on industrial production, and 3) shifts in industrial production.

Before the war, Poland produced mostly consumers' goods. Production of investment goods, machinery and semifinished products was neglected. At present, 54 percent of the country's production comprises producers' goods, the rest consumers' goods.

Poland is producing or is prepared to produce commodities never manufactured in Poland before, such as tractors, coal cutters, turret lathes, carding machines, harvesters, knitting machines, synthetic fibers, carbon electrodes, etc.

. iculture fulfilled its Three-Year Flan. Fallow land, which in 1945 was four-fifths of all arable land in Poland (3,800,000 hectares), and 60 percent in 1946, is being reclaimed. By the next summer, the remaining 11 percent of fallow land will have been put under cultivation.

Agricultural production and cattle raising have not yet reached the prewar level. With 100 as an index of the value of agricultural production in 1938, the indexes for 1947, 1948, and 1949 will be 60, 76, and 85 respectively. However, compared with last year, cattle increased by 11 percent, horses by 11, sheep by 15, and hogs by 20 percent.

Passenger traffic of the Polish State Railroads increased by 80 percent and freight traffic by 50 percent compared with prevar standards. There was also on appreciable rise in transshipment operations in Polish ports. In 1947, average month's transshipments totaled 900,000 tons; in 1949, they exceeded 1,500,000.

The total volume of domestic trade (state, cooperative, and private) increased by 26 percent in the third quarter 1949 compared with the corresponding period of a year ago. There were 59 percent more socialized retail outlets by the end of the third quarter 1949 then in 1948.

The average monthly imports in 1937-38 totaled 276,000 tons, and rose to 391,000 tons in 1949. Exports for 1937-38 were 1,300,000 tons; for the first half of 1949, 3,036,000 tons.

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Growing employment is an indication of Poland's rapid industrialization. Before the war, the monthly average of workers employed in industrial plants was 851,000, and 79,000 in oal mines. In 1949, there were 1,420,000 industrial workers and 212,000 miners.

With 100 as an index of total employment in 1938, the index for 1949 is 142, agriculture excluded.

The rise in purchasing power of the working population resulting from greater employment and increased industrial output is shown in the following table:

Per Capita Consumption

Item	<u>1938</u>	1940
Sugar	12.4 kg	20 kg
Soap	1.45 "	2.0 "
Beer	4.3 liters	8.4 liters
Win*	0.08 "	0.4
Tobacco	0.56 *	0.8 "
Wool fabrics	1.3 meters	1.7 meters
Cotton fabrics	8.5 "	11.4 "

Not all consumers' needs have been satisfied. This is particularly true of animal products. Production of these commodities is still far behind the growing demand.

METALLURGICAL PLANT COMPLETES PLAN -- Dziennik Polski, No 266, 28 Sep 49

The "Kosciuszko" Metallurgical Plant in Chorzow, the first to complete the Three-Year Plan, was 97 days ahead of schedule.

This record is attributed to labor competition methods. Iabor competition is responsible for 500 additional tons of steel in the "Kosciuszko" plant this month.

THIRD QUARTER 1949 ECONOMIC PLAN -- Trybuna Ludu, No 287, 18 Oct 49

According to the announcement of the State Economic Planning Commission, Poland's economic plan for the third quarter of 1949 was achieved 117 percent, with 81 percent completion of the plan for the full year. Production value for this period exceeded that of the corresponding period of 1948 by 22 percent.

For individual ministries, the plan was fulfilled as follows:

	3d Qu 49 <u>in \$</u>	Year Flan in %
Ministry of Mining and		
Electric Power	102	7 5
Ministry of Heavy Industry	120	81.
Ministry of Light Industry	116	82
Ministry of Agricultural		
and Food Processing Industry	133	85

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The following table indicates the execution of the production plan by individual socialized industries:

	3d Qu 49	Year Plan	3d Qu 48
	Plan in %	in \$	Plan in \$
Electric power Black coal Coke Crude petroleum Fig iron Raw steel Rolled products Zinc Iron ore Calcium cyanamid Mineral superphosphate Dyestuffs Soaps	108 98 107 104 112 111 111 106 101 129 110 134 156	78 74 80 78 79 83 90 80 78 88 80 82	110 103 115 104 120 118 112 109 106 103 135 119 239
Metal and woodworking machine tools Railroad passenger cars Coal cars Tractors Bicycles Light bulbs Portland cement Burnt lime Window glass Household and industrial	97	68	142
	98	69	123
	118	85	108
	129	88	341
	111	90	117
	185	83	143
	116	91	118
	104	86	107
	91	78	90
porcelain Cotton textiles Woolen textiles Linen and low textiles Silk textiles Knitwear Rayon Paper Sole leather Leather footwear Crude oil	129 111 105 123 120 137 128 108 112 126 116	88 78 75 89 84 91 91 80 83 98	132 117 121 121 130 144 135 109 127 131

According to the Central Statistical Board, the crop situation was as follows: wheat, 106 percent of the total estimated for 1949, and 112 percent compared with 1948; corn, 121 percent of the total estimated for 1949 and 108 percent compared with 1948.

On the basis of preliminary estimates, potato crops in 1949 will to 22 percent higher than in 1948. State Farm Enterprises report that the agricultural plan was fulfilled as follows: corn, wheat, and barley, 103 percent; sugar beets 110 percent.

Bailroad freight transportation was 102 percent of the quarterly plan, and exceeded the third quarter of 1948 by 18 percent. Passenger traffic increased 12 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1948. During the first 9 months of 1949, the yearly plan in freight transportation was achieved 72 percent, and in transportation of passengers 80 percent. The State Motor Transportation fulfilled the quarterly plan for freight and passengers traffic 151 and 125 percent respectively.

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